

Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission
Viniyamak Bhawan, 'C' Block, Shivalik, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi – 17.

In the matter of:

Determination of Transmission and Wheeling Charges, Cross Subsidy Surcharge, additional surcharge and other applicable charges under Open Access.

Before
Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission

Coram:

Sh. Berjinder Singh, Chairman & Sh. K. Venugopal, Member.

Appearance:

1. Sh. Sunil Wadhwa, CEO, NDPL;
2. Sh. Satish Kumar, Director, DMRC;
3. Sh. R.K. Sharma, Chief Engineer (Electrical), MCD;
4. Sh. A.K. Kaul, GM, SLDC, DTL;
5. Sh. V. Venugopal, DGM, SLDC, DTL;
6. Sh. Prem Prakash, DGM, SLDC, DTL;
7. Sh. V.K. Salluja, Advisor (Elect), DMRC;
8. Sh. Sharat Sharma, CEE/Planning, DMRC;
9. Sh. Harish Ahuja, Dy. Secretary, GNCTD;
10. Sh. Satyavir Singh, Sr. Section Engineer, Northern Railway;
11. Sh. Varun Sharma, Sr. Executive, NDPL;
12. Sh. R.C. Natarajan, Head – RCM, BRPL;
13. Sh. Vivek Singla, HOD, NDPL;
14. Sh. Rajeev, DGM, BRPL;
15. Sh. Sai, Manager, BYPL;
16. Sh. Madanpal, AEE, NDMC;
17. Sh. Sushil Agarwal, Vice President (Business), BRPL;
18. Sh. Yoginder Saxena, Vice President (Business), BRPL;
19. Sh. Gopal K. Saxena, Vice President (Business), BYPL;
20. Sh. G.D. Gupta, DSVD&WS;
21. Sh. Ved Kumar, H/14-B, Saket, New Delhi;
22. Sh. S.R. Abrol, L-II-91 B, DDA, LIG flats, Kalkaji, New Delhi;

ORDER

(Date of Order: 29.08.2008)

The Electricity Act 2003 (EA 2003) enables eligible consumers to have non-discriminatory Open Access (OA) to the network of a Licensee (except that of a local authority engaged in the business of distribution of electricity before the

appointed date) on payment of applicable charges. The EA 2003 and National Electricity Policy (NEP) formulated thereunder, mandates the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions to frame the terms and conditions and timeframe for introduction of OA in the State.

2. Section 2 (47) of the Electricity Act, 2003 defines Open Access, while Section 42 of the Electricity Act, 2003 mandates the Distribution Licensees to provide open access to eligible consumers subject to payment of cross-subsidy surcharge, additional surcharge and other applicable charges. Section 86 (1) of the EA, 2003 mandates the Commission to determine the cross-subsidy surcharge.

3. The Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (hereinafter referred to as Commission) in exercise of the power vested in it under section 39,40,42, 86 (1) (c) read with Section 181 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and all other powers enabling the Commission in this behalf, notified the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (terms and conditions for Open Access) Regulations, 2005 (hereinafter referred to as Open Access Regulations).

4. In the aforesaid Regulations, notified in the official gazette on 03rd January, 2006, open access was allowed to the Intra State Transmission System in the State immediately, subject to the satisfaction of the conditions contained in the Act or in these Regulations. The open access in the Distribution System was also allowed subject to the absence of operational constraints in following phases :-

Sl. No.	Particulars	Date of Introduction
a.	Delivery of electricity for use by the Consumers with the connected load of five MW and above	1 st July, 2007
b.	Delivery of electricity for use by the Consumers with the connected load of three MW and above	1 st Jan., 2008
c.	Delivery of electricity for use by the Consumers with the connected load of one MW and above	1 st July, 2008

5. Regulation 12 of these open access regulations specifies the details of various charges payable by an Open Access Customer.

6. In order to make Open Access provisions operational in the State, it is essential to specify the following charges to be paid by the OA customers :

- i. Transmission and Wheeling charges
- ii. Cross Subsidy surcharge
- iii. Additional surcharge
- iv. Other applicable charges.

7. The Commission, to determine open access charges floated a staff paper (discussion paper) and posted it on the Commission's website (www.derc.gov.in), inviting comments/suggestions of the stakeholders. A public notice was also given in various newspapers, viz. The Times of India, Pioneer, Hindustan Times (all English), Hindustan (Hindi), Hamara Maqsad (Urdu) and the Daily Educator (Punjabi) on 20th May, 2008. The stakeholders were requested to forward their comments/suggestions latest by 17th June, 2008.

8. As a sequel to the public notice, the public hearing was held in the Commission's office on 27th June, 2008 wherein, the issues raised in the staff paper (discussion paper) were discussed at length and the stakeholders offered their comments / objections/ suggestions before the Commission. The comments were also received from NDPL, BRPL, BYPL, TNERC, MPERC, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, CUTS (Jaipur), DMRC, Govt. Of NCT of Delhi and other consumers. It was observed that the comments were drastically different depending upon the specific interest of the individual stakeholders. The comments / suggestions given by various stakeholders are summarized below :-

(1). The Govt. of NCT of Delhi made the following suggestions :

- (a) Provide incentives for bulk consumers to utilise the Open Access facility;
- (b) Encourage bulk consumers to have choice regarding power supply;
- (c) Additional surcharge should not become prohibitive so as to prevent open access. Cross Subsidy charge and additional

surcharge be kept at the minimum level so as to facilitate the decision making of the bulk consumers.

(2). The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Govt. of India, Proposed that :

Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Govt. of India proposed that in case of renewable source of energy, no cross subsidy surcharge be levied for either captive use or sale to grid keeping in view that there is a need to promote renewable energy.

(3). The Discoms made following suggestions :

- a) For calculation of cost of supply, it would be appropriate to use the average cost rather than the marginal cost of power as tariff is calculated based on the average cost of power procurement.
- b) As regards supply to such consumers when their generating source breaks down, emphasis was laid-on charging the Open Access customers on the basis of UI charges or on the basis of provisions in the National Tariff Policy.
- c) Necessity for adjustment of technical losses at actuals as well as correction for AT&C loss, installation of ABT Compliant Energy Meter, adhering to scheduling process with the SLDC on a day-ahead basis following the procedure laid-down by the Commission, were also raised.
- d) Emphasis was also laid-on the principle of "Revenue neutrality" while deciding the Cross Subsidy Surcharge. At the same time concerns were also raised with regard to the impact on the embedded customers vis-à-vis the Open Access customers, if the surcharge is not appropriately decided.
- e) The issues of strengthening/augmentation of the distribution system and the cost associated with it to be fully borne by the Long-term Open Access consumers, were also raised.
- f) It was further pleaded that the concept of differential costing in case of short-term access for certain hours will not be a feasible solution.

- g) It was also suggested that besides wheeling charges, fixed charge may also be levied to prevent any gaming by Open Access customers. As an example, it was argued that an Open Access customer may tie-up 5 MW of power but may draw only 1 MW of power and if only wheeling charges are charged it may not be adequate to recover all the cost related to the wire business.
- h) One of the DISCOM had also suggested that considering the power shortage scenario in Delhi, inter-DISCOM Open Access for customers within the Distribution licensees' of Delhi is best avoided at this stage.
- i) The issue of wheeling charges on per MW per day basis or on a Rs./KWh basis was also raised.
- j) A suggestion was also made regarding adjustment to the schedule based on actual loss level of each 15 minutes time block.
- k) It was also suggested that only the distribution licensee should be authorised to collect all charges from the consumer for transmission, wheeling and surcharge and then the charges related to other entities could be paid by it to the respective agencies.
- l) Identical comments have been received from the various DISCOMs regarding handling of the contract between Open Access customer and the generating source. A suggestion was made to enter into a tripartite agreement between the above referred 2 agencies and the DISCOMs as the DISCOMs would be in a better position to operationalise such a contract.
- m) Other charges like Scheduling and System Operation charges, UI charges, Reactive Energy charges should be payable at actuals. Further, Security Deposit and Network Augmentation charges wherever the network is to be augmented, shall also be payable by the Open Access customer.
- n) It was also suggested that the Open Access System to be introduced should also be covered by a set of rules governing Schedule and Dispatch of Open Access Generator including the Process of Meter reading, Energy Accounting, Settlement of deviation from schedule etc.

(4). Comments from other stake holders :

- a) One of the stake holder proposed that the Wheeling charges be distance based and should not be based on the State as a whole;
- b) It was further suggested that the Wheeling charges should be based on MW/time duration and not on the basis of MWh especially in view of the fact that ABT System is already functional in Delhi.
- c) As regards prescribing the surcharge, extreme views have been expressed starting from minimal surcharge to a level of surcharge which will not create any burden on the subsidized categories.
- d) A suggestion has also been made that all relevant information should be posted on the website and Commission should issue necessary directions to the utilities in this regard.
- e) Some stakeholders have also suggested that keeping in view the excellent performance of some DISCOMs, open access may not be necessary.
- f) DMRC pointed out that as their tariff is being fixed on the basis of cost to serve at higher voltages, the cross subsidy component indicated in the concept paper may not be correct and requested that this may be re-examined.
- g) It was also suggested that Open Access will promote competition.
- h) A suggestion was also made for the purpose of calculation of surcharge, the judgement of Appellate Tribunal dated 5.7.07 in Appeal No.169, 170, 171 and 172 of 2005 as well as 248 and 249 of 2006 may also be considered.

9. Parties heard.

10. The Commission has considered the comments / suggestions of Discoms, Govt. of NCT of Delhi and other stakeholders keeping in mind the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, National Electricity Policy, National Tariff Policy and the Open Access Regulations of the Commission, while determining the open access charges payable by open access customers under the following heads :

- i. Transmission and Wheeling charges
- ii. Cross Subsidy surcharge
- iii. Additional surcharge

iv. Other applicable charges.

11. The Transmission Service Charges payable by Long Term Open Access customers shall be based on the Allotted Transmission Capacity or contracted capacity, as the case may be, in accordance with Regulation 6.6 of the Transmission Tariff Regulations of DERC. As Regards the Transmission Service charges payable for short term by the open access customers in transmission system, Regulations 6.7 and 6.8 of DERC's Transmission Tariff Regulations need to be referred. For the sake of ready reference, the same is reproduced below:

“6.7 In the case of Short Term Open Access Customers, charges payable shall be calculated in accordance to following methodology:

$$ST_Rate = 0.25 \times (ATSC / Av_CAP) / 365;$$

Where:

ST_Rate is the rate for short-term open access customer in Rs. Per MW per day;

ATSC is Annual Transmission Service Charge:

Av_CAP means the average capacity in MW served by the transmission system of the Transmission Licensee in the last Financial Year and shall be the sum of the generating capacities connected to the transmission system and contracted capacities of other transactions handled by the system of the Transmission Licensee;

6.8 25% of the charges collected from the Short Term Open Access customer shall be retained by the Transmission Licensee and the balance 75% shall be adjusted towards reduction in the transmission service charges payable by the Beneficiaries.”

12. The Govt of India has notified the Tariff Policy (TP) under Section 3 (1) of the Electricity Act, 2003. Paragraph 8.5 (reproduced below) of the said Tariff Policy specifies the methodology for calculation of cross subsidy surcharge, additional surcharge and wheeling charges for open access consumers.

“8.5 Cross subsidy surcharges and additional surcharge for open access.

8.5.1 National Electricity Policy lays down that the amount of cross-subsidy surcharge and the additional surcharge to be levied from consumers who are permitted open access should not be so onerous that it eliminates competition which is intended to be fostered in generation and supply of power directly to the consumers through open access.

A consumer who is permitted open access will have to make payment to the generator, the transmission licensee whose transmission systems are used, distribution utility for the wheeling charges and, in addition, the cross subsidy surcharge, therefore, needs to be done in a manner that while it compensates the distribution licensee, it does not constrain introduction of competition through open access. A consumer would avail of open access only if the payment of all the charges leads to a benefit to him. While the interest of distribution licensee needs to be protected it would be essential that this provision of the Act, which requires the open access to be introduced in a time-bound manner, is used to bring about competition in the larger interest of consumers.

Accordingly, when open access is allowed the surcharge for the purpose of section 38, 39, 40 and sub-section 2 of section 42 would be computed as the difference between (i) the tariff applicable to the relevant category of consumers and (ii) the cost of the distribution licensee to supply electricity to the consumers of the applicable class. In case of a consumer opting for open access, the distribution licensee could be in a position to discontinue purchase of power at the margin in the merit order. Accordingly, the cost of supply to the consumer for this purpose may be computed as the aggregate of (a) the weighted average of power purchase costs (inclusive of fixed and variable charges) of top 5% power at the margin, excluding liquid fuel based generation, in the merit order approved by the SERC adjusted for average loss compensation of the relevant voltage level and (b) the distribution charges determined on the principles as laid down for intra-state transmission charges.

Surcharge formula:

$$S = T - [C (1+L/100) + D]$$

Where;

S is the surcharge;

T is the Tariff payable by the relevant category of consumers;

C is the weighted average cost of power purchase of top 5% at the margin excluding liquid fuel based generation and renewable power;

D is the Wheeling charge;

L is the system Losses for the applicable voltage level, expressed as a percentage;

The cross-subsidy surcharge should be brought down progressively and, as far as possible, at a linear rate to a maximum of 20% of its opening level by the year 2010-11.

8.5.2 No surcharge would be required to be paid in terms of sub-section (2) of Section 42 of the Act on the electricity being sold by the generating companies with consent of the competent government under Section 43(A)(1)(c) of the Electricity Act, 1948 (now repealed) and on the electricity being supplied by the distribution licensee on the authorisation by the State Government under Section 27 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (now repealed), till the current validity of such consent or authorisations.

8.5.3 The surcharge may be collected either by the distribution licensee, the transmission licensee, the STU or the CTU, depending on whose facilities are used by the consumer for availing electricity supplies. In all cases the amounts collected from a particular consumer should be given to the distribution licensee in whose area the consumer is located. In case of two licensees supplying in the same area the licensee from whom the consumer was availing supply shall be paid the amounts collected.

8.5.4 The additional surcharge for obligation to supply as per section 42(4) of the Act should become applicable only if it is conclusively demonstrated that the obligation of a licensee, in terms of existing power purchase commitments, has been and continues to be stranded, or there is an unavoidable obligation and incidence to bear fixed costs consequent to such a contract. The fixed costs related to network assets would be recovered through wheeling charges.

8.5.5 Wheeling charges should be determined on the basis of same principles as laid down for intra-state transmission charges and in addition would include average loss compensation of the relevant voltage level.

8.5.6 In case of outages of generator supplying to a consumer on open access, standby arrangements should be provided by the licensee on the payment of tariff for temporary connection to that consumer category as specified by the Appropriate Commission."

13. The Commission has considered the views of the stake holders submitted in writing as also during the course of public hearing. It appears that the subsidized category of consumers are generally opposing the Open Access on the ground that the Cross Subsidy which is existing today is likely to be removed thereby increasing the tariff of the subsidized categories immediately. Even the law recognizes this fact and provides for levy of Cross Subsidy Surcharge initially which is required to be reduced over a period of time along with the reduction of Cross Subsidy in the Tariff Design. The Tariff Policy also envisages that the Cross Subsidy in tariff shall be brought to a level of $\pm 20\%$ of average cost of supply by the year 2010-11. The Commission also notes that any increase in the tariff of domestic category was subsequently averted by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi by providing subsidy to domestic consumers. As far as the Distribution Companies are concerned, their main objective seems to be adoption of the principle of "revenue neutrality" thereby implying that any loss in revenue arising on account of the introduction of Open Access be passed on through the ARR. Keeping in view the contradictory views of different stake holders, which arises on account of the fact that each stake holder looks at the introduction of Open Access from his own perspective and tries to maximise his own benefit. The Commission's endeavour is to balance the interests of all the stake holders and

introduce Open Access to promote competition in the Electricity Sector. Further, the Commission would also make efforts to make Open Access non discriminatory not only between the Open Access (OA) consumers but also between the OA and all other existing consumers.

14. Considering all above factors, existing laws, Govt. policies and to promote competition in the Electricity Sector, the Commission decides the following open access charges :

(1) Cross Subsidy surcharge.

- i. The Cross Subsidy surcharge shall be calculated based on the surcharge formula laid-down in Para 8.5 of the Tariff Policy issued by the Govt. of India with some assumptions taking into account some state specific issues, as specified in this order.
- ii. Since the tariff for each category of consumers is fixed by the Commission on year-to-year basis, the surcharge shall also be decided on a year-to-year basis.
- iii. The reduction in Cross Subsidy needs to be done duly taking into account the reduction in AT&C losses and improvement in the Performance Standards. The Commission observes that the primary aim in Delhi has been to reduce the AT&C losses from high level of 48% to 57% to a level of 17-22% by 31st March, 2011. The loss level varies between 18.44% to 29.88% amongst the 3 distribution companies as of 31.03.2008.
- iv. The Wheeling charges shall also be varying from year-to-year on account of investments being made in the sector for meeting the load growth, AT&C loss reduction and improving the performance standards.
- v. The power procurement cost is likely to stabilize by the year 2011-12 with the commissioning of many of the power stations for which Power Purchase Agreements have been signed commencing

from the year 2005. The power purchase cost will also be varying according to the actual commissioning of various power stations.

- vi. Keeping all the above points in mind, it will be appropriate to determine the surcharge on a yearly basis either along with the tariff exercise or separately.
- vii. For calculation of the Cross Subsidy surcharge using the formula stipulated in the Tariff Policy of the Govt. of India, the weighted average cost of power purchase of top 5% at the margin excluding Liquid Fuel based generation, Renewable Power and overdrawl at UI rates is to be considered. However, Merit Order Despatch of these stations is also required to be taken into account for calculating the surcharge.
- viii. The Commission has not stipulated any merit order operation in the Tariff Order in view of the fact that all the Power Purchase Agreements which are operative at present, are being fully utilized for meeting the requirements of Delhi. Any surplus arising either during a day or during any season is mostly banked with others and re-used whenever shortages are faced in the Delhi system. However, optimum scheduling is being ensured at the time of scheduling, on a daily basis, by the SLDC, as stipulated in the Delhi Grid Code/Electricity Act, 2003.
- ix. Any shortfall is made good by bi-lateral purchases. Since the power procurement in the year 2007-08 is not a representative one, especially in the context of allocation of Power Purchase Agreements to the distribution companies w.e.f. 1.4.07 and certain short-term contracts at high power procurement cost were inherited by the distribution companies, the Commission feels that it will be appropriate to consider the power procurement cost of the distribution companies for the year 2008-09 since they have gained some experience in power procurement after the introduction of Multi-buyer Model and Intra-State ABT w.e.f 1.4.07. It should also be noted that major power procurement for Delhi

takes place during summer months of May to August and at times in winter during December-January to meet the morning peak. Duly taking into account the banking arrangements made/envisaged by the distribution companies, the Commission has examined the power procurement cost of the DISCOMs based on the Tariff Order for 2008-09 and Power Procurement cost for the period April-June, 2008.

- x. Based on the data made available by the DISCOMs to the Commission, the Commission has calculated the Cross Subsidy surcharge applicable to different consumers at different voltages/and different class of consumers along with certain assumptions which are indicated in **Annexure – 1**. Accordingly, the charges indicated in **Annexure – 2, 3 & 4** shall be payable by the Open Access customers by way of Cross Subsidy surcharge. Wherever the cross subsidy surcharge worked out in Annexures 2, 3 & 4 is negative, no cross subsidy surcharge shall be payable by the OA customer.

(2) Transmission and Wheeling Charges:

- i. The transmission charge for Open Access customers availing Open Access from the Delhi Transco Limited's transmission system shall be regulated in terms of the provisions of the MYT regulations which is already discussed in Para 4 of this Order.
- ii. The Wheeling charges leviable by the distribution licensees shall be in accordance with the charges determined by the Commission in the respective Tariff Orders in paisa/KW hr. The Commission has noted the concerns raised by the DISCOMs with regard to under-recovery of the charges if paisa/KW hr charges are envisaged for the purpose of wheeling. The Commission would over-see any such gaming i.e. the over-drawl and under-drawl by an Open Access customer without adhering to the contract, through the SLDC. Based on the complaints received from the SLDC,

necessary proceedings can be conducted by the Commission to restrict such gaming practices.

- iii. As regards the procedure for settlement of deviations etc. the Open Access customers shall also be governed by the Scheduling Process being adopted by the licensees as per the Intra-State ABT Order of the Commission and subsequent clarification thereof in the matter. The Open Access customer shall also be liable for payment of the SLDC charges, UI charges, Re-active energy charges etc. as per the prevailing orders of the Commission, as amended from time-to-time.
- iv. For the calculation of the surcharge, the system losses shall be considered based on average figures and the Commission is not in favour of post-facto correction of the surcharges or the energy transactions based on the actual losses, for the present. In case the issue gets complex, the Commission would review this at an appropriate time either suo-moto or on an application moved by any stake holder.
- v. The charges payable to the other States/PGCIL etc. for Open Access by using Inter-State or Inter-regional links shall be payable extra by the Open Access customers in accordance with the applicable regulations, rules/orders in the matter.
- vi. Wherever system strengthening/augmentation of distribution system is involved, any associated cost for this purpose would have to be borne by the long term Open Access customers.
- vii. In the event of non-availability of power supply due to any reason including outage of generator supplying the Open Access customer, the distribution licensees shall provide the power supply to such Open Access consumers on payment of the charges leviable to similarly placed consumers of the DISCOMs availing temporary connection from the distribution company.

(3) Additional Surcharge

Payment of additional surcharge has been envisaged in the Electricity Act, 2003 as well as the Tariff Policy only if it is conclusively demonstrated that the assets of a licensee, in terms of existing Power Purchase commitment, has been and continues to be stranded, or there is an un-avoidable obligation and incidence to bear fixed cost consequent to such a contract. In the light of the provisions of the Act and the Tariff Policy, the Commission envisages that the additional surcharge shall be decided by the Commission on a case-to-case basis, by an application filed by the distribution licensees.

15.
 - i. In order to ensure smooth implementation of Open Access within Delhi, the Commission may over-see all Intra-State Open Access transactions in consultation with SLDC, in the initial phase and until the system of Open Access gets stabilized.
 - ii. It is further clarified that no Cross Subsidy surcharge shall be payable in cases specifically exempted from payment of Cross Subsidy surcharge by the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003 and the Tariff Policy of Govt. of India.
 - iii. Power from Renewable Sources has been dealt with in detail in the tariff order issued by the Commission. Open Access related issues in case of renewables will be reviewed by the Commission in due course based on the experience of Open Access transactions.
 - iv. Where a consumer opting for Open Access purchases electricity from a source other than the DISCOM of his area, he shall be liable to pay:-
 - a) Energy charges to the seller of electricity as per the contract entered into by him;
 - b) Wheeling charges to the DISCOM in whose area he is located, at the rate fixed in the Tariff Order;
 - c) Cross subsidy surcharge fixed in this order, if applicable;

- d) Transmission charges to DTL at the rate fixed in the Tariff Order;
 - e) Scheduling and system operating charges to SLDC at the rate fixed by the Commission from time-to-time;
 - f) UI charges to SLDC at the prevalent rate;
 - g) Reactive energy charges to the DISCOM of his area at the rate fixed by the Commission from time-to-time;
 - h) Miscellaneous charges in respect of metering and other requirements as necessary under inter-State ABT mechanism, to be provided by DTL. These charges are to be paid to DTL as per actual cost incurred by DTL;
 - i) Any other charges not mentioned above, but covered by this order;
- v. All the charges relating to Open Access Transactions shall be collected by the Distribution Licensee in whose area the Open Access consumer is located. Such of those charges which relates to other agencies involved in such open access transactions and collected by a particular Discom shall be paid within 3 working days to respective agencies failing which late payment surcharge @ 1.25% per month shall be payable.
 - vi. The DISCOMs shall not cater to any OA consumer by resorting to load shedding of its existing consumers.
 - vii. All the utilities are further directed to furnish details of Open Access transactions, available capacity for Open Access etc. in their websites. The format for furnishing the above details shall be worked out by SLDC and submitted to the Commission for approval of the same after which the details shall be notified in the websites of DTL and DISCOMs.

16. As mandated in Section 42 (2) of the Electricity Act, 2003 and as provided in the DERC (Terms and Conditions for Open Access) Regulations issued on 03.01.2006, the Open Access, for the present, is applicable only to consumers with a load of 1 MW and above. However, the Commission may allow open access to consumers with capacity requirement less than one MW subject to

review of the Operational Constraints and other factors and the experience of open access for loads above 1MW.

17. This order shall be read in conjunction with the Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (terms and conditions for Open Access) Regulations, 2005.

18. Any dispute arising on account of open access transactions shall be dealt with in accordance with the Open Access Regulations issued by the Commission.

19. The Annexures enclosed with this Order shall form integral part of this order.

20. The words and expressions occurring in this Order and not explained or defined hereinabove shall have the same meaning assigned to them in the Open Access Regulations issued by the Commission or the Electricity Act, 2003 as the case may be.

21. The charges decided by this Order would be applicable from the date of issue of the Order and shall remain in force till 31.03.2009 or till it is revised, whichever is later.

22. Ordered accordingly.

Sd/-
(K. Venugopal)
Member

Sd/-
(Berjinder Singh)
Chairman

Assumptions

- 1) For calculation of cross subsidy surcharge, 5% of the marginal power purchase has been computed with the data available in the MYT order for FY 2008-09.
- 2) Top 5% of the costliest power has been allocated to various power procurement starting from the highest cost and going down to the level at which the top 5% quantum get completed.
- 3) While calculating the top 5% of power procurement, liquid fuel generation, renewable power as well as over drawal at UI rates have been ignored keeping in view their availability and unpredictability.
- 4) For calculation of the total energy received at the discom periphery losses have been assumed at 3% for PGCIL and 1% for DTL.
- 5) Net energy purchase from stations located in Delhi has been computed after allowing 1% loss in the DTL system.
- 6) The average cost of power purchase in the above calculation has been arrived at after grossing up for the losses.
- 7) The distribution losses and wheeling charges for each of the discom shall be as per the Tariff order for FY-2008-09 and will also correspond to voltage level at which open access is being sought.
- 8) 'T' is the average tariff in paise per unit for various consumer categories as specified in Annexure to the Staff Paper issued by the Commission on "**Determination of Open Access Charges**" OR the value of 'T' derived as total revenue by total sale (Refer **Annexure – 5, 6 & 7**), as the case may be.
- 9) Wherever the surcharge works out to be negative, it shall be limited to zero.
- 10) For hydropower stations, power purchase has been assumed considering availability of 6 months in a year while for other stations, availability is assumed throughout the year.

Open Access Charges Calculation (2008-09)

NDPL

1	Net Power Purchase quantum at periphery (MUS)	7391
2	Top 5% of (1) above (MUS)	369.55
3	1 st costliest Power Purchase (from Inter State Bilateral @ Rs. 6.66/kWhr	229.62
4	2 nd costliest Power Purchase (from Tehri HEP @ Rs. 4.62/kWhr	32.24
5	3 rd costliest Power Purchase (from DVC @ 3.35/kWhr	63.52
6	4 th costliest Power Purchase (from I.P. Stn. @ 3.31/kWhr	44.17
7	Average Power Purchase cost of top 5% = 2037.19/369.55 = Rs. 5.51/kWhr	

Average Power Purchase cost of 5% of Power at the margin as per MYT Order works out to Rs. 5.51/kWhr for NDPL. However, the Power Purchase Cost at the margin is likely to be lower than the cost as per MYT Order due to the fact that the envisaged Power Purchase at Rs.6.66 per kWhr is likely to be much lower than the specified quantum of about 230 Mus which is almost 2/3rd of the 5% Power Procurement at the margin. This is due to the fact that maximum purchase at the margin takes place in Delhi between May-Aug every year and this year such purchases have been minimal and major transactions were one through banking. Hence it will be appropriate to assume the average power purchase cost of top 5% as Rs 4.50 per kWhr.

1. Therefore average power purchase cost of top 5% of total power purchase (C) = 450 ps / kwh

15. Details of approved Distribution Loss and Wheeling charges of NDPL for FY 09

Voltage levels	Distribution Loss (L) in %	Wheeling charges (D) in paise per unit
Above 66Kv	0 %	0
At 33/66 Kv	3 %	10.55
At 11Kv	13.51 %	45.33
At LT Level	21.66 %	80.66

3. Surcharge formula (S) : $S = T - [C (1 + L / 100) + D]$

If $X = C (1 + L / 100)$, where C is Rs 4.50/kWhr,

Surcharge (S) is calculated as follows :

Voltage levels	X paise/ kwh	X + D Paise/kwh	Industrial (T=547.03 paise/kwh)	Non Domestic (T=643.30 paise/kwh)	Domestic (T=336.00 paise/kwh)	Railway (T= 517.74 paise/kwh)	DMRC (T= 365.09 paise/kwh)
Above 66Kv	450	450	97.03	193.3	-114	67.74	-84.91
At 33/66 KV	463.50	474.05	72.98	169.25	-138.05	43.69	-108.96
At 11KV	510.79	556.12	-9.09	87.18	-220.12	-38.38	-191.03
At LT level	547.47	628.13	-81.10	15.17	-292.13	-110.39	-263.04

Open Access Charges Calculation (2008-09)

BRPL

1	Net Power Purchase quantum at periphery (MUS)	9818
2	Top 5% of (1) above (MUS)	491
3	1 st costliest Power Purchase (from Inter State Bilateral @ Rs. 6.65/kWhr	318.72
4	2 nd costliest Power Purchase (from Tehri HEP @ Rs. 4.81/kWhr	48.12
5	3 rd costliest Power Purchase (from I.P. Stn. @ 3.44/kWhr	124.16
6	Average Power Purchase cost of top 5% = 2778.04/491 = Rs. 5.65/kWhr	

Average Power Purchase cost of 5% of Power at the margin as per MYT Order works out to Rs. 5.65/kWhr for BRPL . However, the Power Purchase Cost at the margin is likely to be lower than the cost as per MYT Order due to the fact that the envisaged Power Purchase at Rs.6.65 per kWhr is likely to be much lower than the specified quantum of about 318 MUs which is almost 2/3rd of the 5% Power Procurement at the margin. This is due to the fact that maximum purchase at the margin takes place in Delhi between May-Aug every year and this year such purchases have been minimal and major transactions were one through banking. Hence it will be appropriate to assume the average power purchase cost of top 5% as Rs 4.50 per kWhr.

1. Therefore average power purchase cost of top 5% of total power purchase (C) = 450 ps / kwh

2. Details of approved Distribution Loss and Wheeling charges of BRPL for FY 09

Voltage levels	Distribution Loss (L) in %	Wheeling charges (D) in paise per unit
Above 66Kv	0 %	0
At 33/66 kV	4 %	9.03
At 11kV	13.51 %	38.07
At LT Level	25.63 %	70.82

3. Surcharge formula (S) : $S = T - [C (1 + L / 100) + D]$

If $X = C (1 + L / 100)$ where C is Rs 4.50/kWhr,

Surcharge (S) is calculated as follows :

Voltage levels	X paise/kwh	X +D paise/kwh	Industrial (T=569.79 paise/kwh)	Non Domestic (T=648.35 paise/kwh)	Domestic (T=327.24 paise/kwh)	Railway (T= 538.05 paise/kwh)	DMRC (T= 368.33 paise/kwh)
Above 66Kv	450	450	119.79	198.35	-122.76	88.05	-81.67
At 33/66 KV	468	477.03	92.76	171.32	-149.79	61.02	-108.7
At 11KV	510.79	548.86	20.93	99.49	-221.62	-10.81	-180.53
At LT level	565.33	636.15	-66.36	12.20	-308.91	-98.1	-267.82

Open Access Charges Calculation (2008-09)

BYPL

1	Net Power Purchase quantum at periphery (MUS)	7105
2	Top 5% of (1) above (MUS)	355
3	1 st costliest Power Purchase (from Inter State Bilateral @ Rs. 6.70/kWhr	180
4	2 nd costliest Power Purchase (from Tehri HEP @ Rs. 4.82/kWhr	30.08
5	3 rd costliest Power Purchase (from I.P. Stn. @ 3.48/kWhr	144.92
6	Average Power Purchase cost of top 5% = 1855.30/355 = Rs. 5.22/kWhr	

Average Power Purchase cost of 5% of Power at the margin as per MYT Order works out to Rs. 5.22/kWhr for BYPL . However, the Power Purchase Cost at the margin is likely to be lower than the cost as per MYT Order due to the fact that the envisaged Power Purchase at Rs.6.70 per kWhr is likely to be much lower than the specified quantum of about 180 MUs which is almost 2/3rd of the 5% Power Procurement at the margin. This is due to the fact that maximum purchase at the margin takes place in Delhi between May-Aug every year and this year such purchases have been minimal and major transactions were one through banking. Hence it will be appropriate to assume the average power purchase cost of top 5% as Rs 4.50 per kWhr.

1. Therefore average power purchase cost of top 5% of total power purchase (C) = 450 ps / kwh

2. Details of approved Distribution Loss and Wheeling charges of BYPL for FY 09

Voltage levels	Distribution Loss (L) in %	Wheeling charges (D) in paise per unit
Above 66Kv	0 %	0
At 33/66 kV	4 %	10.40
At 11kV	13.51 %	43.89
At LT Level	32.54 %	87.52

3. Surcharge formula (S) : $S = T - [C (1 + L / 100) + D]$

If $X = C (1 + L / 100)$ where C is Rs 4.50/kWhr,

Surcharge (S) is calculated as follows :

Voltage levels	X paise/kwh	X +D paise/kwh	Industrial (T=557.16 paise/kwh)	Non Domestic (T=648.59 paise/kwh)	Domestic (T=304.35 paise/kwh)	DMRC (T= 371.36 paise/kwh)
Above 66Kv	450	450	107.16	198.59	-145.65	-78.64
At 33/66 KV	468	478.40	78.76	170.19	-174.05	-107.04
At 11KV	510.79	554.68	2.48	93.91	-250.33	-183.32
At LT level	596.43	683.95	-126.79	-35.36	-379.6	-312.59

ANNEXURE - 5

NDPL Revenue For FY 2009					Tariff Proposed						
	Category	No of Consumers	Connected Load- MW	Approved Sales - MU	Demand Charges	Energy Charges	Average Load Factor	Revenue From Demand Charges	Revenue from Energy Charges	Total Revenue	
1	Domestic			2,017.00				32.84	644.87	677.71	336.00
a	JJ Clusters	12,507	8.20	22.45	175 Rs/month			2.63		2.63	
b	Domestic Lighting/ Fan and Power (Single Delivery Point)										
	Upto 2 KW Load										
	0-100	-	-	-	24 Rs/month	245 P/kWh		0.00	0.00	0.00	
	100-200	425,375	467.35	782.70	24 Rs/month	245 P/kWh		12.25	191.76	204.01	
	200-400	113,412	150.85	208.20	24 Rs/month	395 P/kWh		3.27	82.24	85.51	
	Above 400	31,891	57.29	182.51	24 Rs/month	465 P/kWh		0.92	84.87	85.78	
	2 to 5 KW Load										
	0-100	-	-	-	60 Rs/month	245 P/kWh		0.00	0.00	0.00	
	100-200	46,482	162.94	192.09	60 Rs/month	245 P/kWh		3.35	47.06	50.41	
	200-400	40,232	151.13	103.44	60 Rs/month	395 P/kWh		2.90	40.86	43.76	
	Above 400	15,921	66.77	116.24	60 Rs/month	465 P/kWh		1.15	54.05	55.20	
	Above 5 KW Load										
	0-100	-	-	-	12 Rs/kW/month	245 P/kWh		0.00	0.00	0.00	
	100-200	4,459	37.60	70.14	12 Rs/kW/month	245 P/kWh		0.54	17.18	17.73	
	200-400	7,822	67.85	57.31	12 Rs/kW/month	395 P/kWh		0.98	22.64	23.61	
	Above 400	29,030	316.74	163.78	12 Rs/kW/month	465 P/kWh		4.56	76.16	80.72	
c	Domestic Lighting/Fan And Power on 11KV single delivery point for CGHS and other similar group housing complexes	25	21.64	98.15				0.31	28.05	28.36	
	First 22.2%	-	-	-	12 Rs/kW/month	245 P/kWh			0.00	0.00	
	Next 22.2%	-	-	-	12 Rs/kW/month	245 P/kWh			0.00	0.00	
	Next 44.4%	-	-	-	12 Rs/kW/month	395 P/kWh			0.00	0.00	
	Next 11.2%	-	-	-	12 Rs/kW/month	465 P/kWh			0.00	0.00	
d	Domestic Lighting/ Fan And Power Connections in Regularised/ Unauthorised Colonies, Left Out Pockets and Villages, both Electrified and Unelectrified										
	Upto 50 sq yards	-	-	-	264 Rs/month	-		0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Between 51-100 sq yards	-	-	-	384 Rs/month	-		0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Between 101-150 sq yards	-	-	-	504 Rs/month	-		0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Between 151-200 sq yards	-	-	-	699 Rs/month	-		0.00	0.00	0.00	
	More than 200 sq yds. only with meter	-	-	-							
e	SPD	53	13.69	20.83				0.00	5.25	5.26	
	SPD 2 - 5 kW	53	13.69	20.83	60 Rs/month	465 P/kWh		0.00	5.25	5.26	
	SPD 5 kW above	-	-	-	12 Rs/kW/month	465 P/kWh		0.00	0.00	0.00	

336.00

2	Non-Domestic			1,135.32				71.76	643.72	730.36	643.30
a	Non-Domestic (Low Tension): NDLT-I										
	Up to 10 KW	154,843	251.61	305.27	50 Rs/kW/month	540 P/kVAh	0.87	15.10	189.48	204.57	
	> 10 KW to 100 KW	7,141	166.84	281.89	50 Rs/kW/month	492 P/kVAh	0.87	10.01	159.41	169.42	
b.	Non-Domestic Light/ Power on 11 kV Single Delivery Point for Commercial Complexes-NDLT-II	-	-	-	50 Rs/kW/month	492 P/kVAh	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	
c.	Mixed Load (High tension) >100 KW - SIP										
	Supply on 11 kV and above	369	219.48	506.64	150 Rs/kVA/month	495 P/kVAh	0.87	45.41	288.26	333.67	
	Supply on LT (400 Volts)	29	4.52	10.04	200 Rs/kVA/month	569 P/kVAh	0.87	1.25	6.57	7.82	
3	Industrial			1,656.43				69.36	836.53	906.12	547.03
a	Small Industrial Power (SIP)	32,079	699.61	1,244.12				41.98	629.15	671.13	
	Upto 10KW	-	85.95	79.76	50 Rs/kW/month	505 P/kWh		5.16	40.28	45.44	
	10-100KW	-	613.66	1,164.35	50 Rs/kW/month	440 P/kVAh	0.87	36.82	588.87	625.69	
b.	Industrial Power (SIP) on 11 kV Single Delivery Point for Group of SIP Consumers	-	0.33	0.50	50 Rs/kW/month	375 P/kVAh	0.87	0.02	0.21	0.23	
c.	Large Industrial Power > 100 KW LIP									0.00	
	Supply on 11 kV and above	470	122.57	392.12	150 Rs/kVA/month	435 P/kVAh	0.87	25.36	196.06	221.42	
	Supply on LT (400 Volts)	63	7.33	19.70	200 Rs/kVA/month	500 P/kVAh	0.87	2.02	11.32	13.35	
4	Agriculture	3,958	17.23	8.46	12 Rs/kW/month	155 P/kWh		0.25	1.31	1.56	
5	Mushroom Cultivation	-	-	-	24 Rs/kW/month	305 P/kWh		0.00	0.00	0.00	
6	Public Lighting	39	17.46	84.63	73 Rs/Point	465 P/kWh			39.35	44.96	
a	Street Lighting										
b	Signals& Blinkers										
7	Railway Traction (Other than DMRC)	1	19.57	50.00	150 Rs/kVA/month	380 P/kVAh	0.87	4.05	21.84	25.89	517.74
8	DMRC	2	22.53	115.00	75 Rs/kVA/month	300 P/kVAh	0.87	2.33	39.66	41.99	365.09
a	DMRC (220 kV)										
b	DMRC (66 kV)										
9	Others (Temporary, Misuse, Enforcement)		26.54	51.21	-	655 P/kWh			33.54	33.54	
10	11 kV - Worship/Hospital	24	16.31	31.47	12 Rs/kW/month	465 P/kWh		0.23	14.63	14.87	
11	Staff	-	-	-	60 Rs/month	465 P/kWh		0.00	0.00	0.00	
	TOTAL							180.83	2280.71	2482.25	

ANNEXURE-6

BYPL Revenue For FY 2009		Tariff Proposed									
	Category	No of Consumers	Connected Load- MW	Approved Sales - MU	Demand Charges	Energy Charges	Average Load Factor	Revenue From Demand Charges	Revenue from Energy Charges	Total Revenue	
1	Domestic			1,631.39				27.48	469.04	496.52	304.35
a	JJ Clusters	536	-	2.22	175 Rs/month			0.11		0.11	
b	Domestic Lighting/ Fan and Power (Single Delivery Point)										
	Upto 2 KW Load										
	0-100	289,396	314.67	598.81	24 Rs/month	245 P/kWh		8.33	146.71	155.04	
	100-200	150,331	170.48	307.57	24 Rs/month	245 P/kWh		4.33	75.35	79.68	
	200-400	85,754	99.82	149.00	24 Rs/month	395 P/kWh		2.47	58.85	61.32	
	Above 400	13,282	15.69	10.01	24 Rs/month	465 P/kWh		0.38	4.65	5.04	
	2 to 5 KW Load										
	0-100	15,700	56.21	97.56	60 Rs/month	245 P/kWh		1.13	23.90	25.03	
	100-200	21,333	78.22	80.34	60 Rs/month	245 P/kWh		1.54	19.68	21.22	
	200-400	26,599	101.26	88.46	60 Rs/month	395 P/kWh		1.92	34.94	36.85	
	Above 400	15,670	62.04	41.76	60 Rs/month	465 P/kWh		1.13	19.42	20.55	
	Above 5 KW Load										
	0-100	2,666	21.22	30.83	12 Rs/kW/month	245 P/kWh		0.31	7.55	7.86	
	100-200	2,614	19.78	27.54	12 Rs/kW/month	245 P/kWh		0.28	6.75	7.03	
	200-400	9,148	75.69	50.31	12 Rs/kW/month	395 P/kWh		1.09	19.87	20.96	
	Above 400	11,146	111.38	101.16	12 Rs/kW/month	465 P/kWh		1.60	47.04	48.65	
c	Domestic Lighting/Fan And Power on 11KV single delivery point for CGHS and other similar group housing complexes	16	15.28	15.09				0.22	4.31	4.53	
	First 22.2%	-	-	-	12 Rs/kW/month	245 P/kWh			0.00	0.00	
	Next 22.2%	-	-	-	12 Rs/kW/month	245 P/kWh			0.00	0.00	
	Next 44.4%	-	-	-	12 Rs/kW/month	395 P/kWh			0.00	0.00	
	Next 11.2%	-	-	-	12 Rs/kW/month	465 P/kWh			0.00	0.00	
d	Domestic Lighting/ Fan And Power Connections in Regularised/ Unauthorised Colonies, Left Out Pockets and Villages, both Electrified and Unelectrified										
	Upto 50 sq yards	4,660	4.68	6.24	264 Rs/month	-		1.48	0.00	1.48	
	Between 51-100 sq yards	1,974	1.98	3.84	384 Rs/month	-		0.91	0.00	0.91	
	Between 101-150 sq yards	239	0.24	0.47	504 Rs/month	-		0.14	0.00	0.14	
	Between 151-200 sq yards	128	0.13	0.29	699 Rs/month	-		0.11	0.00	0.11	
	More than 200 sq yds. only with meter	-	-	-							
e	SPD	11	0.56	1.09				0.00	0.28	0.28	
	SPD 2 - 5 kW	11	0.56	1.09	60 Rs/month	465 P/kWh		0.00	0.28	0.28	
	SPD 5 kW above	-	-	-	12 Rs/kW/month	465 P/kWh		0.00	0.00	0.00	

2	Non-Domestic			1,280.56				80.77	723.17	830.56	648.59
a	Non-Domestic (Low Tension): NDLT-I										
	Up to 10 KW	261,981	405.04	477.07	50 Rs/kW/month	540 P/kVAh	0.87	24.30	296.11	320.41	
	> 10 KW to 100 KW	10,928	217.97	354.70	50 Rs/kW/month	492 P/kVAh	0.87	13.08	200.59	213.67	
b.	Non-Domestic Light/ Power on 11 kV Single Delivery Point for Commercial Complexes-NDLT-II	-	-	-	50 Rs/kW/month	492 P/kVAh	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	
c.	Mixed Load (High tension) >100 KW - SIP										
	Supply on 11 kV and above	249	189.12	354.21	150 Rs/kVA/month	495 P/kVAh	0.87	39.13	201.53	240.66	
	Supply on LT (400 Volts)	126	15.43	38.14	200 Rs/kVA/month	569 P/kVAh	0.87	4.26	24.94	29.20	
3	Industrial			386.12				20.09	195.04	215.13	557.16
a	Small Industrial Power (SIP)	20,555	246.60	335.79				14.80	169.57	184.37	
	Upto 10KW	-	246.60	335.79	50 Rs/kW/month	505 P/kWh		14.80	169.57	184.37	
	10-100KW	-	-	-	50 Rs/kW/month	440 P/kVAh	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	
b.	Industrial Power (SIP) on 11 kV Single Delivery Point for Group of SIP Consumers	-	-	-	50 Rs/kW/month	375 P/kVAh	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	
c.	Large Industrial Power > 100 KW LIP									0.00	
	Supply on 11 kV and above	27	23.27	46.32	150 Rs/kVA/month	435 P/kVAh	0.87	4.81	23.16	27.98	
	Supply on LT (400 Volts)	20	1.75	4.01	200 Rs/kVA/month	500 P/kVAh	0.87	0.48	2.30	2.79	
4	Agriculture	66	0.34	0.30	12 Rs/kW/month	155 P/kWh		0.00	0.05	0.05	
5	Mushroom Cultivation	-	-	-	24 Rs/kW/month	305 P/kWh		0.00	0.00	0.00	
6	Public Lighting	1	-	102.74	73 Rs/Point	465 P/kWh		7.36	47.77	55.13	
a	Street Lighting										
b	Signals& Blinkers										
7	Railway Traction (Other than DMRC)	1	-	-	150 Rs/kVA/month	380 P/kVAh	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	
8	DMRC	-	8.46	33.00	75 Rs/kVA/month	300 P/kVAh	0.87	0.88	11.38	12.25	371.36
a	DMRC (220 kV)										
b	DMRC (66 kV)										
9	Others (Temporary, Misuse, Enforcement)		39.32	81.97	-	655 P/kWh			53.69	53.69	
10	11 kV - Worship/Hospital	22	25.63	56.45	12 Rs/kW/month	465 P/kWh		0.37	26.25	26.62	
11	Staff	7,007	10.23	18.81	60 Rs/month	465 P/kWh		0.50	8.75	9.25	
	TOTAL							137.45	1535.41	1699.49	

ANNEXURE - 7

BRPL Revenue For FY 2009										
	Category	No of Consumers	Connected Load- MW	Approved Sales - MU	Tariff Proposed		Average Load Factor	Revenue From Demand Charges	Revenue from Energy Charges	Total Revenue
					Demand Charges	Energy Charges				
1	Domestic			3,201.21				50.60	996.97	1047.57
a	JJ Clusters	670	-	2.83	175 Rs/month			0.14		0.14
b	Domestic Lighting/ Fan and Power (Single Delivery Point)									
	Upto 2 KW Load									
	0-100	341,711	419.01	778.69	24 Rs/month	245 P/kWh		9.84	190.78	200.62
	100-200	177,228	220.49	404.82	24 Rs/month	245 P/kWh		5.10	99.18	104.29
	200-400	121,574	158.77	227.49	24 Rs/month	395 P/kWh		3.50	89.86	93.36
	Above 400	41,090	56.95	89.75	24 Rs/month	465 P/kWh		1.18	41.74	42.92
	2 to 5 KW Load									
	0-100	36,050	135.80	185.99	60 Rs/month	245 P/kWh		2.60	45.57	48.16
	100-200	33,815	128.65	141.17	60 Rs/month	245 P/kWh		2.43	34.59	37.02
	200-400	50,741	199.77	197.86	60 Rs/month	395 P/kWh		3.65	78.15	81.81
	Above 400	28,980	124.20	107.42	60 Rs/month	465 P/kWh		2.09	49.95	52.04
	Above 5 KW Load									
	0-100	11,449	96.01	106.05	12 Rs/kW/month	245 P/kWh		1.38	25.98	27.36
	100-200	9,427	74.45	92.79	12 Rs/kW/month	245 P/kWh		1.07	22.73	23.80
	200-400	20,027	171.62	162.54	12 Rs/kW/month	395 P/kWh		2.47	64.20	66.68
	Above 400	44,022	497.34	484.08	12 Rs/kW/month	465 P/kWh		7.16	225.10	232.26
c	Domestic Lighting/Fan And Power on 11KV single delivery point for CGHS and other similar group housing complexes	180	179.01	101.95				2.58	29.14	31.71
	First 22.2%	-	-	-	12 Rs/kW/month	245 P/kWh			0.00	0.00
	Next 22.2%	-	-	-	12 Rs/kW/month	245 P/kWh			0.00	0.00
	Next 44.4%	-	-	-	12 Rs/kW/month	395 P/kWh			0.00	0.00
	Next 11.2%	-	-	-	12 Rs/kW/month	465 P/kWh			0.00	0.00
d	Domestic Lighting/ Fan And Power Connections in Regularised/ Unauthorised Colonies, Left Out Pockets and Villages, both Electrified and Unelectrified									
	Upto 50 sq yards	4,488	4.96	6.24	264 Rs/month	-		1.42	0.00	1.42
	Between 51-100 sq yards	4,312	5.29	8.47	384 Rs/month	-		1.99	0.00	1.99
	Between 101-150 sq yards	1,171	1.51	2.34	504 Rs/month	-		0.71	0.00	0.71
	Between 151-200 sq yards	1,526	3.33	3.41	699 Rs/month	-		1.28	0.00	1.28
	More than 200 sq yds. only with meter	-	-	-						
e	SPD	103	22.80	79.20				0.01	19.97	19.98
	SPD 2 - 5 kW	103	22.80	79.20	60 Rs/month	465 P/kWh		0.01	19.97	19.98
	SPD 5 kW above	-	-	-	12 Rs/kW/month	465 P/kWh		0.00	0.00	0.00

327.24

2	Non-Domestic			2,543.00				168.06	1472.25	1648.75	648.35
a	Non-Domestic (Low Tension): NDLT-I										
	Up to 10 KW	194,351	410.77	512.57	50 Rs/kW/month	540 P/kVAh	0.87	24.65	318.15	342.80	
	> 10 KW to 100 KW	20,944	448.77	723.13	50 Rs/kW/month	492 P/kVAh	0.87	26.93	408.94	435.87	
b.	Non-Domestic Light/ Power on 11 kV Single Delivery Point for Commercial Complexes-NDLT-II	-	-	-	50 Rs/kW/month	492 P/kVAh	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	
c.	Mixed Load (High tension) >100 KW - SIP										
	Supply on 11 kV and above	519	491.41	1,155.55	150 Rs/kVA/month	495 P/kVAh	0.87	101.67	657.47	759.14	
	Supply on LT (400 Volts)	382	53.70	134.08	200 Rs/kVA/month	569 P/kVAh	0.87	14.81	87.69	102.50	
3	Industrial			641.83				36.20	329.50	365.71	569.79
a	Small Industrial Power (SIP)	15,769	301.86	440.63				18.11	222.85	240.96	
	Upto 10KW	-	-	-	50 Rs/kW/month	505 P/kWh		0.00	0.00	0.00	
	10-100KW	-	301.86	440.63	50 Rs/kW/month	440 P/kVAh	0.87	18.11	222.85	240.96	
b.	Industrial Power (SIP) on 11 kV Single Delivery Point for Group of SIP Consumers	-	-	-	50 Rs/kW/month	375 P/kVAh	0.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	
c.	Large Industrial Power > 100 KW LIP									0.00	
	Supply on 11 kV and above	131	53.15	120.10	150 Rs/kVA/month	435 P/kVAh	0.87	11.00	60.05	71.05	
	Supply on LT (400 Volts)	234	25.73	81.09	200 Rs/kVA/month	500 P/kVAh	0.87	7.10	46.60	53.70	
4	Agriculture	3,645	13.28	21.12	12 Rs/kW/month	155 P/kWh		0.19	3.27	3.46	
5	Mushroom Cultivation	-	-	-	24 Rs/kW/month	305 P/kWh		0.00	0.00	0.00	
6	Public Lighting	1	-	171.42	73 Rs/Point	465 P/kWh		17.73	79.71	97.44	
a	Street Lighting										
b	Signals& Blinkers										
7	Railway Traction (Other than DMRC)	1	11.51	23.51	150 Rs/kVA/month	380 P/kVAh	01 Rs/kVA/month	2.38	10.27	12.65	538.05
8	DMRC	2	24.99	110.00	75 Rs/kVA/month	300 P/kVAh	01 Rs/kVA/month	2.59	37.93	40.52	368.33
a	DMRC (220 kV)										
b	DMRC (66 kV)										
9	Others (Temporary, Misuse, Enforcement)		71.41	111.67	-	655 P/kWh			73.15	73.15	
10	11 kV - Worship/Hospital	21	11.86	17.81	12 Rs/kW/month	465 P/kWh		0.17	8.28	8.45	
11	Staff	5,770	11.21	18.13	60 Rs/month	465 P/kWh			8.43	8.84	
	TOTAL							278.34	3039.73	3326.52	